



# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—October 4, 1912.

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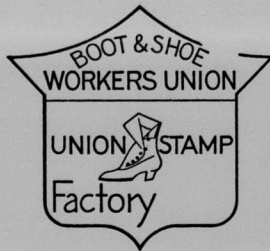
THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS.

THE CITY AND A REST DAY.

THE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF LABOR



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# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. XI.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1912.

No. 34

## IS THIS CANDIDATE A SOCIALIST?

The following letter is self-explanatory and needs no comment from us, except to call attention to the reasoning:

Anaheim, Cal., September 8, 1912.

Mr. Paul Scharrenberg, Secretary-Treasurer California State Federation of Labor, San Francisco. Dear Sir:—A letter under date of August 10th, issued by your organization requesting answers to questions, received. Your questions and my answers follow:

1. Are you in favor of strengthening the existing women's eight-hour law by extending it to cannery workers and other exempted classes?

Answer. I believe this matter should be left to the judgment of the women and girls employed in above work, in order to teach them to do things for their physical welfare, without the intervention of capitalist law. Our day, consisting of 24 hours, should be divided into working periods of six hours, at a minimum wage of fifty cents an hour, for women and girls employed in industrial slave pens. This new system should be enforced by the women and girls collectively on the job, in order to assert themselves as important factors in industry, by eliminating the charity offered by capitalist law. I desire to state that this action by women and girls in industrial life is absolutely necessary if they wish to have a higher standing in society than mere animals.

2. Are you in favor of a better enforcement of all labor laws, particularly the women's eight-hour law and child-labor laws, and with this end in view to enlarge the State Bureau of Labor statistics by adding a sufficient number of deputies and creating a legal department as an auxiliary of the bureau?

Answer. I believe the women and girls should enforce the law on their work; that they should be the "deputies" best qualified to know what is to their physical benefit. I will, if elected, vote for no bill to enforce the women's eight-hour law unless such money appropriated is paid to the women and girls for enforcing the law.

3. Are you in favor of establishing State employment bureaus and further restriction and supervision of private employment bureaus?

Answer. I desire that the workers should establish employment "bureaus" in every place in the State, where convenient, to be operated by themselves. This action, if taken by the workers, will eliminate private employment "bureaus" and thus place their labor power to their own advantage. In the meantime, I do not favor "further restriction and supervision of private employment bureaus" for the reason that if the workers continue to be foolish enough to expose themselves to the operations of private employment "bureaus," they thereby take risk in paying fees for uncertain jobs. Jobs in many cases are a source of graft for employment "bureaus" and employers by dividing fees paid by "prospective" workers.

4. Are you in favor of curbing the power of judges to issue injunctions in labor disputes?

Answer. The "power" of judges will disappear when the workers become intelligent enough to collectively own the jobs on which they depend for living. Judges are on the job of issuing injunctions in labor disputes because the workers recognize the private masters of jobs as persons who are necessary factors to provide employment. The fact is that the workers really support the masters by their labor in giving them their product, and the masters in return giving back to the workers a charity portion of their earnings popularly known as "wages."

Workers are paid on the basis of keeping them alive and in condition to provide profit for the masters. The judges, by issuing injunctions in labor disputes, are doing a valuable service to the workers in teaching them to organize collectively for the ownership

of jobs. When the workers attain to such intelligent action, there will be no labor disputes, and the offices of judges will be vacant for lack of business.

5. Are you in favor of remedying the unemployment evil and giving more attention to the condition of our alien and migratory population?

Answer. The unemployment "evil" is a blessing to the capitalist system, for the reason that the unemployed army is a danger to the employed army, keeping the latter in subjection through fear of the unemployed army taking their jobs if they should want more of their earnings from their masters. The unemployment evil can only be remedied by the consolidation of the above armies into a universal employment army by reducing the hours of labor to such an extent that all human beings may be employed. This is a natural right, which is practiced by the orders of creation "lower" than mankind to sustain and preserve their respective species. The condition of our alien and migratory population is a result of the capitalist system. The darker races are used as a club by the operators of the capitalist system to beat down the demands of the white workers for greater portions of their earnings. The white workers must unite in a universal demand for equality in compensation for labor performed, regardless of race, if they wish to take the economic club from the hands of the masters of the capitalist system.

6. Are you in favor of establishing compulsory compensation, together with a State insurance system to indemnify employees against accidental injuries or death?

Answer. I am in favor of the abolition of the word "employee." I consider the workers "the State"; that they are the social owners of the world, and have the power to enforce such ownership when they desire. Such State insurance system should be inaugurated by the workers without the intervention of the capitalist system by liens on the industries in which they were employed when injured, and enforced through the power of taxation directly on the industry where they were employed, or by sale of such property to pay for their injuries. In cases of accidental deaths their dependents should have liens on the industries in which the deceased were employed. The workers must secure control of the powers of government in order to accomplish this result.

7. Are you in favor of an efficient system for the inspection of weights and measures?

Answer. This question implies that an army of inspectors is in prospect if a bill passes the next Legislature to make "honest" weights and "good" measures. I am opposed to establishing such army of inspectors. Abolition of official nobility should be the aim of the workers. Even if an army of inspectors should "regulate" weights and measures, where is the guarantee that the "regulation" would be final? A system that is predicated upon graft ought to run its course unhampered, and will do so regardless of "regulation."

8. Are you in favor of improving sanitary conditions in all places of employment?

Answer. I believe the workers in any industry should be the judges of the sanitary conditions surrounding their employment, and should enforce sanitation by providing cleanliness to insure their physical welfare. The industries have no profit value without the operative power of workers, and they should capitalize their labor power collectively, in order to secure the benefits of their industry provided through healthful surroundings and social compensation.

Yours truly,

GEORGE BAUER,

Socialist nominee for State Senator, 39th District, Orange, Riverside and Imperial Counties.



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### OLD AGE PENSIONS.

By Theodore Johnson.

(b) The Question of Voluntary versus Compulsory Insurance.

In favor of compulsion it is argued that only by this means can the application of the scheme be made general and effective. Compulsion is held to be absolutely necessary if the pension plan is to reach the class that stands most in need of special provision for old age. Any voluntary system, it is argued, would break down in practice. Prof. A. Shaeffle says on this point: "Obligatory insurance alone, by making the support of insurance an indispensable item of the family budget, will act upon wages in such a way as to raise its standard, which increased expenditure will be shifted upon the cost of production and prices, and thus make a general industrial condition, to be borne without any appreciable hardship."

The German plan, which has been pronounced to be the most successful scheme of old age provision now in operation, is compulsory and seems to bear out the above contention.

In opposition to the compulsory principle, various arguments are urged:

1. Any enforced scheme of State insurance is paternalizing and enervating in its influence on the character of the people.

Prof. A. T. Hadley of Yale university, thus states the argument: "We need measures which shall increase individual responsibility, rather than diminish it; measures which shall give us more self-reliance, and less reliance on society as a whole. We cannot afford to countenance a system of morals or law which justifies the individual in looking to the community rather than to himself for support in age or infirmity."

2. In particular, it is contended, that the compulsory principle is contrary to the American spirit of self-supporting and self-respecting independence.

3. A practical difficulty is also emphasized. The application of the compulsory principle in the case of persons who are irregularly employed, as well as in the case of those who are their own employers, would be difficult.

4. As in the case of the non-contributory principle, a constitutional objection is also raised. The proposal of compulsory insurance involves the constitutionality of a law obliging wage earners to set aside a certain percentage of their earnings to provide annuities for themselves in old age. If it could be shown that the purpose of the compulsion, or the effect, would be to diminish pauperism and protect the State against the burden of old age dependency, then such exercise of compulsion might conceivably be justified as a preventive measure of poor relief. This consideration seems to be the only one that could be consistently urged in constitutional defense of compulsory insurance.

(c) The Question of Universal versus Partial Schemes. The main arguments for a universal pension scheme are these:

1. It would remove entirely the odium or the stigma now attaching to pauperism. If pensions were offered to all aged persons without discrimination, the acceptance of a pension would not be regarded as a badge of dependency or delinquency; the pensions would be entirely respectable. Mr. Charles Booth pertinently remarks: "It is this selection, with its form of application and the inquiries it involves, that brings loss of independence and of dignity and a feeling of disgrace. Herein lies the stigma of pauperism. Benefits which all may enjoy carry with them no slur. Educational endowments as enjoyed by the rich, free elementary education as bestowed upon the poorer classes, the facilities offered by free libraries, etc., are cases in point. Pensions open to all and paid for out of taxation would have nothing, either morally or economically, in common with pauperism." In another connection

he says: "To select the poor is to pauperize; to select the deserving is to patronize; to do either is to humiliate."

2. The administration would be easy. It would not be necessary to lay down complicated conditions of eligibility. The plan would involve no inquisitorial examination into the circumstances of the beneficiaries.

3. The whole scheme is simple and intelligible. There are no intricate and troublesome details to master. W. Sutherland observes: "Of the many reasons for which it is admirable, none, perhaps, is more speedily appreciated by the men who read, or write, or speak, than the ease with which it can be expounded and defended."

Against the universal principle numerous objections are brought:

1. The expense would be enormous. This objection was urged against schemes of non-contributory universal pensions proposed in England. To grant five shillings a week at age 65, in respect of the population of England and Wales only, would involve about 20 million pounds for the present recipients and by 1941 the figures would have nearly doubled. Mr. Charles Booth estimated the cost of his scheme of providing a pension of 7 shillings a week for every person over 70 years of age in the United Kingdom at 16 million pounds for the year 1900. The cost of a universal pension system in Massachusetts, providing a pension of \$100 per year for every person 70 years of age or over would be \$10,500,000.

2. The grant of pensions to the well-to-do and wealthy would involve needless and wasteful expenditure of public moneys.

3. The inclusion of criminals and paupers within the pensionable population is indefensible on any ground of individual desert or public policy. It would put a premium on thriftlessness and dependency.

(Continued next week.)



**THE "PERIL" OF THE IMMIGRANT.**

By Rev. Charles Stelzle.

When a million or more immigrants come to America during a single year it makes most people wonder what is to become of our country, but the "peril of the immigrant" is for the most part a phantasy of the imagination. In spite of the fact that immigrants have been coming to America in such large numbers in recent years, it is interesting to note that the percentage of foreign-born living in the United States at any one time has not materially changed since 1860. Following are some figures: In 1860 the percentage of foreigners in the United States was 13.2 per cent; in 1870, 14.4 per cent; in 1880, 13.3 per cent; in 1890, 14.8 per cent; in 1900, 13.7 per cent; in 1910, 14.7 per cent. The constant percentage therefore is about 14.

During some years more than half as many immigrants returned to the fatherland as came to America. The condition of the labor market in America determines the number of foreigners that come and go, so that immigration is in a constant state of flux. The foreigner not only takes care of himself by returning to his native land during a time of industrial depression, where he can live more cheaply, but he also relieves the labor market of congestion which might result in great harm to the American worker.

It has sometimes been declared with considerable feeling that the immigrant comes here merely for the purpose of making what is to him a small fortune and then returns to his own country, remaining there to spend this money; but, in the first place, he has honestly earned whatever he takes with him and has left more than its equivalent, and he has a right to do with it as he pleases. This is more than can be said of some Americans who go to foreign lands and spend small fortunes among an alien people.

But what about these immigrants? Are they a peril. Dr. Edward A. Steiner, who knows more about the human side of the immigration problem than any other man in America, recently declared that 5000 strong-limbed, healthy-bodied immigrants landing at Ellis Island are more resourceful than as many average college graduates would be—and Steiner knows, for he is a college professor. They come to us, most of these immigrants, after their own countries have paid the cost of their education. They are ready to take up their day's work the moment they land on our American shore. We are often concerned about what we term the "new immigration," but Robert Watchorn, for several years Commissioner of Immigration at Ellis Island, once remarked: "If you give the Italian, the Hungarian and the Russian Jew half a chance, he will make the English and the Irish look like thirty cents." And presumably Mr. Watchorn knew what he was talking about, for he has handled literally millions of immigrants.

In the early days there was no careful inspection of the immigrant. Many of them came to this country feeble or diseased, with the result that comparatively soon they became a burden upon our charities and unquestionably affected the health of the community through contagious diseases. But this is not the case today. The steamship companies are too heavily fined in case they transport an undesirable immigrant, so that they are usually careful in their inspection.

It is true that many of the immigrants are illiterate. Possibly 25 per cent of the persons 14 years or over who come to us can neither read nor write. Most of these come from the small towns or rural districts where the educational facilities are not as good as they are in the city, but it should be remembered that the most undesirable—that is the criminal—classes among Europeans come from the cities and are usually the best educated. The test of literacy is not by any means the best one in our selection of the immigrant.

If the immigrant, who makes a few thousand dollars in this country and returns with it is worth keeping in America, we should offer him the right kind of inducements to remain here. As a matter of fact, we stack him in shacks, we exploit him in our economic life and we do not always give him a man's chance. He should be made to see the advantage of remaining in America after he has become a useful citizen.

But family relationships, the spare cash deposited in foreign savings banks, the pleading for loyalty on the part of the government, the constant inducement offered by the steamship companies and the natural love of the fatherland which exists in the heart of every patriot—all these have a tendency to pull them back. But suppose that the immigrant does return to the fatherland. He goes to tell of the greatness and the glory of America, and so it often happens that when the returned immigrant finds that the conditions which first drove him out have remained unchanged, back he comes, the leader of a band which also seeks its fortune in this wonderful land where a man may earn four times as much as he earned at home; where women are honored as they are in no other part of the world; where even the rights of little children are respected. Here they find religious and political freedom, a chance to make the most of themselves and economic liberty such as they never knew before.

Settling principally in large cities and influenced by segregative tendencies, they form their "Ghettos", their "Little Italys", their "Bohemian Hills", often retaining their old country social ideas and customs. Coming from lands where their privileges have been restricted, they become an easy prey to agitators. Sometimes the false economic doctrines accepted abroad influence their relationships in America. Purchased and led to the polls by corrupt politicians, they become a menace to the well-being of our country. But in spite of all this, the average foreigner will make a good citizen if the American will show him how. The real "peril" is in the American. A foreigner not yet naturalized wrote to friends in the fatherland: "America is a great country. They not only allow you to vote, but they pay you for voting." Who was responsible for this situation?

It is the children of the foreigner who are our greatest peril, and they have received their training in this country. The criminal classes are largely augmented from among these children of respectable, hardworking foreigners. Any movement which seeks to help these children should be heartily supported. After all, it resolves itself into a question of neighborliness. Quit calling them "Dagoes" and "Sheenies" and "Hunkies", and stop thinking of the foreigner as a problem. How would you like to be a "problem"? Think of the foreigner as a brother. This will help immensely on both sides.

**LOWERED LABOR STANDARDS.**

A federal government expert, engaged since 1908 in studying for the immigration commission conditions of labor in factories and in mines, contributes to the "Atlantic Monthly" a discussion of the "protection" issue which is typical of a kind that voters of the United States are likely to hear oftener as the century grows older. For decades and generations the insistence has been that if only "commodities" were protected sufficiently against rival goods made by lower-waged foreigners, the American wage earner need fear no lessening of his relative power, purchasing or otherwise. But while this gate has been barred, another has been left open, and "a supply of low-grade labor has had the effect of forcing almost all native Americans from mines and industrial establishments, of causing a deterioration in working and living conditions," not to mention other unfortunate effects ascertained by Mr. Lauck. In short, a non-restrictive immi-

gration policy has given to manufacturers and to mine owners operatives willing to accept lower standards of pay and living, at the same time that a tariff policy on goods imported has enabled these same producers to fend off commodities produced abroad that otherwise, if imported, might have reduced costs of living to American consumers.

Now, however, appear some secondary results of the process not contemplated by those responsible for it. Political and social movements begin to reflect the influence of a process that has furnished the country with a wage-earning class that is largely foreign born and not subject to American traditions or principles. Currents begin to run that have back of them some show of resentment toward men and parties that, in their excessive desire for increased output of commodities and reduced cost of the same to the producer, have ignored the reflex influence of their demands and of their special laws upon the human ideals and social standards of an America that was created and molded by men and women of Northern Europe.

A temper is rising that indicates less concern hereafter with protection of commodities and more care for stricter standards of admission to American opportunities for labor. The Australian "protectionists" have had in mind both the employer and the wage-earner in defining their commonwealth's legislation; and immigrants have been selected with reference to clearly defined ideals of citizenship never to be lowered.—Christian Science Monitor.

**CROWLEY TUGBOAT BOYCOTT.**

The boycott levied by the Labor Council against the Crowley Launch and Tugboat Company is being vigorously prosecuted and is meeting with most satisfactory results, as the Crowley Company has already lost more in a financial way than the increase asked for by the men would amount to in two years.

The Gasoline Engineers are receiving every assistance that can possibly be rendered by the water front unions, and as a consequence the boycotted concern is beginning to squirm under the pressure. The men are standing firm, and victory must result.

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**THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS.**

By Dr. G. R. Hubbell.

I will not comment at any great length upon the prevention of infection from other sources than that of the consumptive. Children and infants are in constant danger from the milk of tubercular cows, while the community generally is endangered by tubercular cattle and hogs used for food. When thoroughly cooked the chances of infection are reduced to a minimum, but the use of rare meat always leaves an element of doubt and an opportunity for the bacilli to escape destruction. Dairy herds should be tested with tuberculin and all suspicious animals destroyed. Careful conscientious inspection of milk and food supplies and the rigid imposing of fines and sentences upon violation of the laws are the only methods at our command to combat this evil.

The prevention of tuberculosis by the proper education and isolation of those already infected is a matter of very great importance. There is no gainsaying the fact that the disease is carried from one to another and every living case where germs are thrown off in the sputum infects at least one other person. Thus, year after year, from this constant dissemination of the bacilli a new crop of cases spring up, they themselves to infect a certain number of those who come in direct contact with them, or who come in contact with the germs that they have thrown off during their daily pursuits. An endless chain of cases are thus formed in which thousands of lives are lost each year through the carelessness of those who are so unfortunate as to have contracted tuberculosis. Environment and depression of health may act as contributory causes, but alone or in combination they will not produce the disease, unless the germs are scattered about and remain alive for sufficient time to become ingrafted into the human body. In order to avoid imperiling the lives of others the consumptive should be educated relative to the danger of carelessly disposing of the sputum and the chances of disseminating the germs by the spray from the lips in coughing, talking and sneezing. Through these channels he infects his surroundings or spreads the germs by secondary measures such as flies, so that others become infected by inhalation or through the medium of food.

The consumptive should exercise every precaution in the destruction of his sputum. He should never expectorate upon the street, in the house or in a cuspidor, clothes or handkerchiefs. A sputum cup or flask should at all times be at hand, or better still, paper napkins be provided which should be deposited in a paper bag or some other proper receptacle and subsequently burned. His mouth should always be covered with a paper napkin while coughing, not with the hand. For the hand will become infected and convey the germs to anything that may subsequently be handled. Male patients should be smooth shaven. The mouth should be frequently rinsed, and the face and hands washed with an antiseptic solution. Dishes and linen used by the patient should be thoroughly boiled and kept separate from those used by the rest of the family.

The question of isolation involves many difficulties. The patient who remains at home and who requires long months of careful, painstaking nursing, involving an amount of detail seldom practicable and seldom within the grasp of the average family, is always more or less a menace to those around him and to the community in which he lives. On the other hand, as soon as a diagnosis is made, if the patient is at once removed to a sanatorium specially provided for such cases where his life can be properly regulated, where he can have the proper treatment and the requisite amount of food, rest, sunshine and air, a source of infection has been removed from the community. His family are no longer

in danger and he has opportunities for recovery that he would not have had had he remained at home.

In San Francisco there are, at least, ten thousand cases of tuberculosis. We will assume that if all could be removed to sanatoriums, farms and camps specially provided for such cases, the burden of nursing and care would be removed from the family. Ten thousand sources of infection would be at once destroyed, and every unfortunate patient would be given the advantage of proper, intelligent and skillful care by people specially trained in that particular line of work.

We are all inclined to view these questions from the sentimental side and sacrifice opportunities for health in our solicitations for those afflicted. From a common sense standpoint our efforts should always be directed toward the welfare of the patient, and toward preventing any further spread of infection. Unfortunately the majority of patients are always ready to take the advice of friends. They run the gamut from the barbarous habit of drinking fresh beef's blood in the slaughter houses through the list of the much-advertised consumption cures. One after another is tried and found wanting until they have reached such an advanced stage of the disease as to be beyond scientific skill. The safety in any case lies in its early discovery and proper treatment instituted before the health has been completely undermined.

(To be continued.)

**LAWRENCE TRIAL BEGINS.**

Rumors emanating from the office of District Attorney Harry Atwill are to the effect that witnesses upon whom he relied for evidence to convict Ettor, Giovannitti and Caruso have failed him, and that he would welcome any opportunity to dismiss the murder charge against the leaders of the Lawrence strike.

Under the law Atwill must prove that Anna Lopizzo was killed by a striker incited by speeches or instructions from defendants. That is what is now reported he cannot do, and all the evidence is said to be of a hearsay character. No one in close touch with the situation would be surprised by a motion by the District Attorney early in the trial for a dismissal. Such action would bring relief practically to every public official in the State, and meet with the approval of a great majority of the people. If the evidence were strong the defense would be worried by Judge Joseph F. Quinn's refusal to interrogate veniremen on their opinions of strikes, Socialists and the I. W. W., and by his ruling that ownership of stock in Lawrence mills is not in itself a disqualification.

Two seats in the jury box were occupied and nearly 250 talesmen were awaiting examination when the trial of Ettor, Giovannitti and Caruso was resumed Wednesday.

One hundred and six of the venire were called before the court and questioned as to their qualifications for jury duty. A dozen who were acceptable to the District Attorney and his assistants were challenged by one or another of the defendants and about the same number were objected to by the commonwealth.

**DRIVERS GET INCREASE.**

Milk wagon drivers of Boston have secured a new agreement with all but one of the large employers which secures for every member—route boss, driver or helper—a wage increase of \$1 per week, to go into effect at once, and betterment in hours and rules. The drivers now receive \$18 per week.

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**WHY WE ARE SOCIALISTS.**

By Norman Duxbury.

The Creator has placed here a world that is rich enough and large enough to sustain its inhabitants. To man is given power and dominion over all. This glorious nature he did for our kingdom give and power to feel it to enjoy it, and to read deep within her bosom the secrets that she so jealously guards.

The forces of the earth—the air and the water—have been discovered and enslaved by man; over all living things has man dominion; he has mastered and tamed the animals for the use that he desires; even the plants he has molded to his delight, and animals are selected and bred to supply his table with the delicacies that he desires. The lightning has been enchained, that it may transmit his thoughts to the uttermost ends of the earth, quicker even than the earth revolves. On the face of the earth man has built machines that outrun the swiftest animals; has burrowed under the earth and below the river's bed. Amid the living waters he sports with the denizens of the deep; on the surface of the sea ride marvelous products of his hand and brain, that enable man to travel independent of wind, storm or currents, to wander whithersoever he listeth. Wonderful machines with quick-flying fingers weave fabrics of marvelous beauty. Buildings that rival the hills arise in grace and grandeur at his behest; while with majestic sweep, rivalling the eagle, the airship sails the heavens.

And these are not all, for amid all these colossal monuments are artists writing with golden pen, the romance of past ages, while others are painting for future generations the glories of the hills and mountains, and deep glowing forests, preserving in glorious cadence our heritage of the past, a glorious bequest of beauty and poetry, painting and sculpture, music and literature, science and art.

The purpose of all work and effort, of inventions, discoveries, and even of study, is to have an abundant supply of the necessary things of life, so that we may have time and opportunity to enjoy the higher things.

In spite of our labor-saving machines and cheapened cost of production, the workers share grows ever less, multitudes of unemployed crowd the parks by day, and at night, multitudes of women offer themselves to the highest bidder, while little children are toiling in the mill and din of the mine.

These evil conditions are a part of the present system, in which a few men control the means of life, and require the workers to divide up with them for the privilege of existing.

This absolute ownership means poverty and degradation to the non-possessing class, while a few men riot in luxury, the many are suffering for the necessities of life, living in want and misery frightful to behold, while celibacy and prostitution join hands and crime holds high carnival.

Proposing to end these wrong conditions by abolishing the cause, we declare for the social ownership of all socially necessary things. As Lincoln thundered that no man was good enough to own another man, so the Socialist today thunders out his gospel that no man is good enough to own what another must have, for if you own what a man must have you own the man that must have them.

The highest service consists in working and fighting for this end. Nothing else but this counts. If little children are shut up in sweat-shops, if women are forced into white slavery, it is not for any fault of theirs; it is because the means of life are withheld from them, because the earth and industries are claimed by a few capitalists.

The only thing worth while—the only thing worth living for—is to work and fight for hu-

manity; and this is the sublime mission of the Socialist party. To secure for mankind access to the means of life, and the fruits of labor, so that mankind can live in harmony with the universe. Marching ever onward and upward, making life richer and nobler, thrusting to the forgotten past the black chaos, the shameful misery and suffering of this life, wherein the lives of the many are spent in ceaseless and hopeless toil, that the few may live in idleness.

The light of a new day is dawning—dawning in the strength and united action of the working class.

Workers of the world, unite. You have nothing to lose but your poverty. You have a world to win.

**JUSTICE WRIGHT TO BLAME.**

To Union Men:—It is but fair to the present management of the Buck's Stove and Range Company that all organized labor and friends of organized labor be fully advised that in the contempt proceedings instituted in Judge Wright's court of the supreme court of the District of Columbia that the Buck's Stove and Range Company was in no way a party thereto, that these proceedings were instituted by Justice Wright, that the company desired but could do nothing to prevent it, and that in the appeal which has been taken from Justice Wright's decision to the court of appeals of the District of Columbia the Buck's Stove and Range Company is in no wise a party thereto.

All differences between the Buck's Stove and Range Company and organized labor have been amicably and satisfactorily adjusted, and our fellow trade unionists and friends should in every way possible, show by their patronage and encouragement that we appreciate the value of fair dealing and friendship, and that just as we have proven our readiness and ability to defend ourselves from the attacks of our opponents, so must we show ourselves ready to assist our friends.

No matter what the outcome may be in connection with the case now pending in the district court of appeals, Labor is on the most friendly and cordial terms with the management of the Buck's Stove and Range Company.

Justice and right demand that all be informed that the Buck's Stove and Range Company is entitled to the encouragement and patronage of all Labor's friends and sympathizers.

Please give all possible publicity in every way to Labor's present friendly relations with this company. Fraternalty yours,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,

President American Federation of Labor.

Attest: FRANK MORRISON, Secretary.

**NOT SOCIALISTS.**

The central committee of the Socialist party of San Francisco will thank you heartily to give space to the following statement:

The Socialist party of San Francisco wishes to repudiate the actions of certain anarchists and members of the I. W. W. posing as Socialists, who attempted to prevent William Jennings Bryan from being heard at the street meeting in front of Dreamland Rink on last Tuesday night. The Socialist party wishes it to be plainly understood that free speech is a fundamental plank of their platform and that they wish it applied to their political opponents as well as to themselves. Furthermore, they wish it to be understood that the persons responsible for the disturbance at the Bryan meeting have acted in the same manner at numerous Socialist rallies in their attempts to show antagonism to political action, selling their papers in front of the halls, in order to create the impression that they are Socialists.

They have no connection with the Socialist party and the Socialist party does not wish to be held responsible for their actions, Yours truly,

JOHN KELLER, Secretary.



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# LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1912.

## GET BUSY—STAND TRUE

The September number of the "American Federationist" ends an editorial by Samuel Gompers with this statement: "Organized labor must see to it that trade union men are nominated and elected to municipal, county and State offices; that trade union men represent its interests in the State Legislature, and in Congress. Let organized labor's slogan live in its deeds—stand faithfully by our friends, oppose and defeat our enemies, whether they be candidates for President, for Congress or other offices, whether executive, legislative or judicial. Get busy. Stand true."

Broader now the stream rolls on  
With its waves more swelling,  
While in higher, nobler thought,  
Comrades we are dwelling,—  
We who with collected might,  
Bravely cling together,  
Both in fortune's sunshine bright,  
And in cloudy weather.—Goethe.

The Cincinnati "Chronicle" says: "San Francisco will, very shortly, take a vote upon the question of free text-books for its public schools. If San Francisco workingmen care to assist in education they will go to the polls upon the day in which they exercise their suffrage, and will adopt this proposition by an overwhelming vote. Not one city or State that operates under this law would care to go back to the old order of things. Minneapolis, St. Paul, Minnesota, and Cincinnati operate under this system, and the educational facilities and standing of the schools are second to none in this wide world. By all means adopt the free text-book system."

We call to the attention of those persons who claim that the American Federation of Labor never has accomplished anything, the following from the "Iron Age," an employers' magazine: "Samuel Gompers appeared before the Democratic Congressmen from Nebraska to offer evidence which he believes will result in the impeachment of Judge Daniel Thew Wright. Pursuant to the platform of the Democratic party in Nebraska, its delegation in Congress is requested to investigate the action of Judge Wright in holding Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison in contempt of court for violating an injunction. The session was executive and the details of Gompers' testimony were not made public. As Mr. Gompers seems to get everything he wants from all parties at Washington except the courts, it is up to him to have the irreverent judge impeached and removed, after which he will be untrammelled in bringing about the rule of organized labor instead of the constitution."

## THE CITY AND A REST DAY

Some years ago the State Legislature passed a law providing for one day's rest in seven for employees in the State of California. Those whose duty it became to enforce the law paid no attention whatever to it and it remained a dead letter until the present Labor Commissioner began its enforcement.

That greedy employers of labor would attempt to evade such a law was to be expected, but that a municipality would persist in such a course is indeed surprising, yet the City of San Francisco has many employees who are compelled to work seven days every week, some of them not even being granted vacations during the summer months, as is a common custom among private employers.

That it should be necessary to invoke the law in a city like San Francisco in order that its employees might have one day in seven for rest and recreation does not speak very highly for us.

The city should be the very first to set the example in this respect and not wait until the State Labor Commissioner calls attention to its failure to obey the spirit, if not the letter of the law.

In order that employees might be protected in the right to one day's rest in seven the Legislature in 1893 passed the following:

"Every person employed in any occupation of labor shall be entitled to one day's rest therefrom in seven, and it shall be unlawful for any employer of labor to cause his employees, or any of them, to work more than six days in seven; provided, however, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to any case of emergency.

"For the purposes of this act, the term day's work shall mean and apply to all cases, whether the employee is engaged by the day, week, month or year, and whether work performed is done in the day or night time."

It is said that City Attorney Long has rendered an opinion that this law does not apply to certain municipal employees, and that because of this opinion there is a disposition on the part of some to continue the practice of compelling some of the city employees to work seven days a week.

Whether or not the law applies we do not know, but we feel certain that the people of this city do not favor compelling their employees to work seven days a week from one end of the year to the other without rest or recreation, and that if the question were submitted to them they would vote overwhelmingly against any such policy being pursued by the city authorities.

While the establishment of the six-day week by the city might cost a little more in some departments than is at present paid, the amount would not be great. The Health Department, doubtless, would be effected to a greater extent than any other department of the municipal government, and that department, after receiving notice from the Labor Commissioner, presented in its budget estimates to the Board of Supervisors a request for money enough to cover the increased expense, the figures calling for less than ten thousand dollars. The money, however, was not appropriated.

In the Police Department there is no necessity for more money in order to comply with the law. At present these men get one day off in fifteen, so that it would not be hard to swing this department into line.

In the Department of Public Works there are at present about twenty employees who work seven days per week, so that about \$500 per month would cover the increase in this department.

In the Department of Elections the employees are, perhaps, treated to an even greater degree of injustice than in any other part of the city government. During certain periods these employees are compelled to work twelve and sixteen hours per day with no overtime ever allowed, and they are not given the privilege of taking a vacation of two weeks with pay, as is the custom in other departments, where a half holiday is also given on Saturday. This is an injustice which should be remedied at once, without regard to whether there is a state law to cover the case.

There can be no good and valid excuse offered for failure to comply with the State law, whether it is applicable or not, as the increased expense is not great and there is at the present time \$90,000 remaining untouched in the emergency fund from which could easily be spared the insignificant amount needed.

Surely this great City of San Francisco is not so poor, or so niggardly, or so mean as to insist upon working conditions for employees such as the commonwealth of California will not permit private employers to impose upon their employees.

The weekly rest day law is being enforced by Labor Commissioner McLaughlin against other employers in the State and San Francisco can not afford to hang back. She should be out in the lead in this matter as an example to others rather than in the rear with the mean and the stingy.

The city should have been first to establish the policy of a weekly rest day, but, having failed in this, it can at least begin now and do what is right by city employees. Better late than never.



## Fluctuating Sentiments

From the artistic point of view the mutilation of dogs by cutting their ears and tail is barbarous in the last degree, because it spoils their instruments of expression. It is like cutting out the tongue of a human being. There is a poor dog near me whose tail has been amputated at the very root, and the consequence is that he cannot tell me half of what he thinks. People who are only partially civilized do not see where they ought to respect nature, and where to make alterations; so they cannot leave anything alone.

Rainbow chasers in the trade union movement are of no more value than in any other walk of life. The reason the trade union movement has accomplished so much for the toilers in this country is to be found in the fact that the stability of its leadership has been such that the movement has marched steadily forward. No time has been wasted in pursuit of the dreams of visionaries. It is not probable that the rantings and ravings of the fanatical Industrial Workers of the World will have any material influence upon the workers of this country. Some few of the weaker members, of course, will be momentarily carried away, but the movement itself will not stray from its course.

It is very evident that Tom Mann is not the only fire-eater in England. Press dispatches during the past few days convey the information that royalty has in its ranks far more dangerous characters than Tom Mann. Sir Edward Corson, Lord Beresford, Lord Londonderry and Bonar Law have recently given expression to far more radical statements in connection with the home rule bill than ever came from the lips of the syndicalist leader. It is the proud boast of the Britisher that there is not in England one law for the rich and another for the poor, but the fact remains that Tom Mann was sent to jail while the royal anarchists have not even been arrested. Such a boast of equality does not square with the facts.

Laws looking toward the reformation of the people and the improvement of the conditions of the poor are all right, but the thing that counts most is individual work, personal contact with individuals as well as conditions. Men are touched more effectively by the man who goes among men, acquaints himself with their conditions and in a face to face and heart to heart talk, than by the "grandstander" who cries aloud from the house top in order that his name may become conspicuous in the head-lines of some sensational newspaper. Work—sincere, earnest, close, personal work—is the thing that counts most.

One of the greatest of American orators once said: "The poor man who deforms himself by toil, who labors for wife and child through all his anxious, barren, wasted life, who goes to the grave without ever having one luxury, has been the food of others; he has been devoured by his fellow men. The poor woman living in the bare and lonely room, cheerless and fireless, sewing night and day to keep starvation from her child, is slowly being devoured by her fellow men. When I take into consideration the agony of civilized life, the failures, the poverty, the anxiety, the tears, the withered hopes, the bitter realities, the hunger, crime, the humiliation, the shame—I am almost forced to say that cannibalism, after all, is the most merciful form in which man has ever lived upon his fellow man."

## Wit at Random

Little Alice—Do peaches grow on trees or on bushes?

Small Tommy—They don't grow on neither. They come in cans.

Restaurant Patron (caustically)—I am glad to see your baby has shut up, madam.

Mother—Yes, sir. You are the only thing that pleased him since he saw the animals eat at the Zoo.—"Puck."

"What caused the coolness between you and the young doctor? I thought you were engaged?"

"His writing is rather illegible. He sent me a note calling for 10,000 kisses."

"Well?"

"I thought it was a prescription, and took it to the druggist to be filled."—Washington "Herald."

Jennie—He must have a soft spot in his heart for me.

Wennie—Why so?

Jennie—He says he is always thinking of me.

Wennie—But, you know, a man doesn't think with his heart. The soft place must be in his head.—London "Telegraph."

Uncle Ezra—Howdy, Eben. Just back from California, I see. Must be a great place. They say there is sunshine there the year 'round.

Uncle Eben—That is just one of those fake Western yarns. Every day I was there, along at the end of the afternoon night came, just the same as it does here.—New York "Times."

A union butcher workman was suing a packing firm to recover damages for injuries sustained in a Kansas City establishment. A colored laborer in the plant was called as a witness.

"Did you work with Jones, the plaintiff?"

"Yessah."

"Do you know the foreman and the other officers of the plant?"

"Yessah."

"What are your relations with them?" continued the attorney.

"Now, yo' look-a-here, boss," said the witness, "Ise skeared. That's a-why I looks so white. Them folks ain't no relations of mine."—Kansas City "Journal."

Nearly twelve years the house had been to let, and the house agent was in despair. It was the old, old tale of its being haunted, and tenants simply wouldn't look at it.

At last the agent hit upon a brilliant idea. He equipped every room with elaborate gas fittings, not only to make them look smart, but to frighten away the ghosts.

A week elapsed, and a rumor reached him that some one had been after the house. He hurried off to the housekeeper of the mansion.

"This is splendid!" he gasped, breathlessly, to the latter. "I hear that some one has taken the house. Is that so?"

"I'm sure I don't know, sir," replied the housekeeper. "Some one's taken the gas fittings, and perhaps he'll come back for the house."

It was at the dinner table and the hostess addressed her husband's brother:

"Do have another piece of pie, William."

"Why, really, I've already had two; but it's so good, I believe I will have another."

"Ha, ha!—mother's a winner!" said little Frank, excitedly. "She said she'd bet you'd make a pig of yourself."—Harper's Magazine."

## Miscellaneous

### HOME RULE IN TAXATION.

By Chas. A. Murdock.

The proposed constitutional amendment permitting home rule in matters of taxation is the next logical step in the correction of antiquated methods of raising public revenue.

For more than two hundred years we have followed methods never claimed to be wholly just, and which have been increasingly unsatisfactory as development and change have added new forms of property, and inequalities have become more evident.

In California we have taken one important step. Conservatism wisely dictates caution and moderation. The amendment assigning separate sources of taxation for the State and for counties was not hastily or easily adopted. It was considered long, obstinately opposed, and carried in spite of forebodings. While it may yet have difficulties to meet, it seems to have largely satisfied its friends and disappointed those who opposed it. It at least has given us a measure of freedom we have never enjoyed, and it makes possible further advance in seeking a just and fair imposition of the burdens of taxation.

The State, as such, is disposed of. Its support is assured. Now the question is presented, shall the counties and municipalities be allowed to decide for themselves how their taxes shall be raised, or must they be controlled by the Legislature of the State?

There are those who answer that to trust a county or a city to determine what property to tax, or how its taxes can be most easily and beneficially raised, is dangerous. It is claimed that there will be no uniformity and that rivalry will be possible. The assumption is that the representatives of the people as a whole, gathered in Sacramento, can be trusted, but that the people of any given community acting directly, or through local representatives cannot be trusted.

The State has no longer any concern in local taxation. Why should not each community act for itself, exercising its choice as to methods for providing for its needs? It certainly knows its own conditions and requirements, and ought to have the privilege of managing its own affairs.

If it surrenders its freedom it must be for cause. If we are afraid of self-government and think we need the protection of a political step-mother, we are called upon to vote down this proposed amendment, which simply gives us the opportunity of doing what we think is best in the difficult matter of providing revenue for the expense of local government.

### DARROW ON IBSEN.

Clarence Darrow for two hours last Sunday night kept an audience that packed Jefferson Square Hall alternately laughing and applauding while he delivered a lecture on the life and works of Henrik Ibsen. While Darrow treated the great plays of the Norwegian author with deep respect for the problems contained therein and explained those problems with a mixture of pathos and good-natured wit, his description of Ibsen's life, while due credit was given his achievements, was humorous practically throughout.

"Ibsen," said the speaker, "was not an opportunist. He had too much brains for that. He was purely and simply an individualist, and as such went through life friendless and alone. From the very first he taught that every person must rely on himself and on no one else. He once said that there never was but one successful revolution and that was the deluge."

Mr. Darrow left for Los Angeles on Monday morning.



## American Federation of Labor Letter

### Employer That Merits Commendation.

Collier's, the widely known publication house, and the publishers of "Collier's," one of the most widely circulated weekly publications in the United States, has been placed in an unenviable position not of its own making. P. F. Collier, the founder of the present business, was a pioneer in the field in supporting trade unionism, having recognized the unions in his establishment from the very beginning. It is also asserted upon good authority that at a meeting of employers many years ago to consider the requests of their employees for a betterment of conditions, Mr. Collier was instrumental in securing for the employees the advance which they asked, and further prevailed upon a number of publishers to contribute \$200 per week each for ten weeks to help the union men extend their organization to other publishing houses. P. F. Collier died on April 24, 1909, and has been succeeded by Robert J. Collier, the present head of the business.

In New York City there has been a refractory union of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, and the regular organization has endeavored to induce this rebel organization to conform to the organic law of the International Union, but without success. The International Brotherhood of Bookbinders then took action in convention and warned the rebellious union that unless it complied with the mandates of the convention it would not be recognized as a constituent body of the international union. The local union refused, and the executive council of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders put into effect the mandates of the last convention of the brotherhood and informed "Collier's" of its decision. "Collier's," true to its former course, recognizing only legitimate and bona fide trade union organizations, complied with the decision of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders. In a statement issued by Robert J. Collier to his employees, the following is a summary:

"As far as I know this is the first time there has been a strike in this house. For nearly forty years my father and myself have conducted this business on terms of friendship with our employees. It was his pride, it is mine, that P. F. Collier & Son were the first publishers to recognize union labor; the first to raise wages; the first to shorten hours; the first to improve conditions of work. It seems strange that our first strike should be on no question of wages, or labor, or working conditions, and that it should affect only a small portion of our working men and women, but it is stranger still to find that it is a strike where employees are fighting against union labor and the house is fighting for union labor. You men and women now on strike have no complaint against your treatment by this house, but you are willing to set back the cause of unionism throughout this country by rebelling against the deliberate rulings of the executive council. How can you expect employers to respect organizations of labor if you do not yourselves respect them? You have been warned by a convention of your own people that if you did not join the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders you would be considered non-union men. That decision leaves me no choice. This will be a union shop, and every man who works here must be a union man. If you choose to desert the cause of unionism for some selfish purpose, or because of ignorant leadership, that is your own affair. I shall close every department of this factory and keep them closed a year rather than break down this house's tradition of fidelity to the cause of union labor. Upon the large number of faithful employees who are still working I urge that they persuade their striking

friends to come back to work; but I give them my word that there will be no retreat from this position. 'Collier's' will remain a union shop."

A declaration of this character, coming as it does from the presiding genius of a large mercantile institution, is worthy of the highest commendation, and is a tribute to the high-mindedness and sympathy of Mr. Collier. Unlike the ordinary circumstance of this character, which is usually taken advantage of to destroy the efficiency of not only the union involved, but of other unions, this instance, in itself, pays a glowing tribute to the publication house of "Collier's."

### Report of Retail Prices.

A bulletin just issued by the United States Bureau of Labor presents for each of thirty-nine of the most important industrial cities in the various sections of the United States the retail prices of the principal articles of food, the weight of principal brands of bakers' bread, the retail prices of anthracite and bituminous coal for household use, and the net price of gas for household use. The reports summarize data previously published, and furnishes a comparison of the retail prices of food from 1890 to June, 1912, and prices of coal and gas from 1907 to June, 1912. The cities included in this report are important industrial cities, representing thirty-two States. The grade of articles of food quoted is that sold in each city in stores patronized largely by families of American, English, Irish, German, and Scandinavian wage earners. It is impossible to give in detail the increased cost of food in the "News Letter," owing to the lack of space, which is obvious. However, it is noted that sirloin steak increased in price from 1890 to 1911, 35.9 per cent; round steak, 56.4; rib roast, 40.4; pork chops, 76.5; smoked bacon, 104.4; smoked ham, 58.6; pure lard, 47.5; hens, 47.5; white flour, 16.1; cornmeal, 45.3; strictly fresh eggs, 49.8; creamery butter, 32.4; Irish potatoes, 44; fresh milk, 32.2 per cent. The comparison between the food prices of 1911 and those of 1912 show a still further increase.

### Business Agent's Rights.

Supreme Court Justice Crane, of Brooklyn, has denied the motion of a contractor for an order adjudging a business agent of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters in contempt for notifying members of that organization that they should stop work for him on a building. The business agent was enjoined last spring from "injuring the contractor's business or interfering with any of his work." The contractor claimed that the business agent's action was a violation of this injunction. In denying the motion Justice Crane said: "The courts cannot compel men to work, and they can leave for any reason they see fit, or without reason, and if it be that the carpenters in this case desire to comply with the rules and regulations of their Brotherhood, there is no law that can prevent them or prevent the business agent from informing them that they were using non-union material. The men themselves state that they left the work voluntarily as soon as they knew the material was non-union."

### Labor Wins Again.

The box makers and teamsters of two factories in Philadelphia, after a strike of two weeks, have returned to work. The strikers were granted all their demands and were assured that further concessions will be granted the first of next year. The teamsters secured an increase of \$1 per week, and the other employees secured a reduction of 2½ hours per week, and at the beginning of next year it is understood that a still further reduction in hours will be granted. The firm took back all strikers without discrimination. The strikers were unorganized.

### Wage Inquiry Started.

Presiding Judge Martin A. Knapp, of the Commerce Court, and Dr. Charles P. Neill, Commissioner of Labor, mediators under the Erdman act, in an effort to adjust the controversy over the wages between the Southern Railway and other roads operating in the South and their trainmen and conductors, are in conference with both sides to the controversy. No decision has been arrived at, and it is quite probable that none will be for some little time to come.

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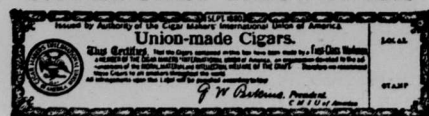
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**INDIANAPOLIS TRIAL OPENS.**

Stationed within a rail in the small court room, where they occupied almost half the space, the defendants charged with complicity in the McNamara "dynamite plots," were placed on trial Monday before Federal Judge Albert B. Anderson, who ordered called "Consolidated Case No. 3, the United States versus Frank M. Ryan et al."

On motion of the Government, the cases against J. W. Irwin, Peoria, Ill.; Andrew J. Kavanaugh, Springfield, Ill., and Patrick H. Ryan, Chicago, were dismissed. The Government announced it had no evidence against them to warrant their trial.

Eugene A. Clancy and Olaf A. Tveitmoe of San Francisco pleaded not guilty. All the other defendants, at their arraignment last March, had pleaded not guilty.

Daniel J. Brophy of Brooklyn was reported unable to appear on account of a broken leg.

A motion to set aside the order consolidating the cases, made on behalf of the defendants, was sustained. This separated the indictments, but left the defendants to be tried together.

McManigal, aged about 40 years, short, chubby and of a florid complexion, entered the court room grinning. His eyes twinkled keenly as he glanced at the other defendants. He closely scrutinized, one by one, the men with whom, he asserts, he once was associated, but against whom he is now arrayed as a prosecuting witness. As he looked, not a sign of recognition other than McManigal's inscrutable grin passed between them.

"Ortie E. McManigal, do you plead guilty or not guilty to the charges against you?" asked Judge Anderson.

The scene was dramatic. All of the windows of the court room had been curtained to exclude outside annoyance and the padding on the walls, provided to deaden noise, seemed to intensify the silence.

"I plead guilty, your honor," he said.

McManigal's plea qualified him as a witness for the Government, for which purpose he had been imprisoned for eighteen months. But it occasioned no surprise, for he already had confessed to his operations as a member of the McNamara "dynamiting crew."

"We ask for a separate trial for each of the defendants," announced Attorney Hovey.

"What reasons have you for that?" asked Judge Anderson.

"Because some defendants are charged with overt acts of carrying dynamite and nitro glycerine, and some with aiding and abetting McManigal."

"Overruled," said the court.

Another motion by District Attorney Miller for a reconsolidation of the cases was sustained with the understanding that the Government select a definite number of counts which were to stand, dismissing all the other counts.

Mr. Miller said the Government would elect to try the defendants each on these counts:

Five counts charging conspiracy.

Fifty counts charging direct violation.

The work of selecting a jury then began.

"I want to find out if there is a lot of perjury here," said District Attorney Miller after counsel for the defense objected to questions asked the talesmen. Several talesmen had said they were convinced these defendants were guilty, and one admitted he wanted to get off jury service "pretty bad."

"I will not permit any qualified man to evade service. It is his duty to serve," said Judge Anderson.

Clayton B. Hunt, Richmond, Ind., in reply to questions, said:

"Yes, sir, to my mind these men stand guilty now."

It is evident from the progress made the first few days that the work of selecting a jury is going to move along slowly.

**MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.**

Headquarters and secretaries' offices, 68 Haight. The regular weekly meeting of the board of directors was held Tuesday, October 1, 1912, President Albert A. Greenbaum presiding.

Transfers deposited: Ralph D. Wetmore, violin, Local No. 228; Walter Roesner, cornet, Local No. 104; A. W. Bach, violin, Local No. 76.

Transfers withdrawn: W. T. Jesse, Local No. 532; F. E. Crowhurst, Local No. 99; C. J. Burroughs, Local No. 196; Geo. Charles, Jr., Local No. 87; A. G. Eames, Local No. 189.

Transfer annulled: G. V. Rankin, Local No. 76, admitted to membership; Jos. G. Sancedo, banjo, admitted to full membership from transfer; Mrs. G. Snyder; and A. Knauer.

Permission was granted members to volunteer services at Valencia Theatre, on October 19th, for the benefit of the California Motherhood League, and also members to play under the direction of Mr. Ferreri, at Valencia Theatre, October 17th, at regular rates.

The next regular monthly meeting of the Branch will be held at headquarters, Oakland, October 10th. Members are requested to attend.

The following Federation members are reported playing at the Cort Theatre: C. Coradi, Local No. 310; L. Ventururi, Local No. 310; A. Lararia, Local No. 47; Mrs. A. Lararia, Local No. 47; V. Scipioletti, Local No. 2; R. Micchia, Local No. 310; O. Parissi, Local No. 47; L. Lomonte, Local No. 10; S. Palma, Local No. 8.

Members knowing themselves to be on the delinquent list can avoid publication by paying same before October 9th. It is one of the duties of stewards to see that each member has a paid-up card.

There will be a special meeting of the Drummers' Club at headquarters, on Wednesday, October 9th. Members are requested to be in attendance.

Members of the picnic committee are requested to meet at headquarters at 2:30 p. m. Tuesday, October 8th, to prepare for final report.

**A MORE ACTIVE CAMPAIGN.**

The pressmen are now waging a very effective boycott against the "Examiner" as shown by the results daily reported. They are making strong inroads into the already depleted subscription list. Several meetings have been had with the committee appointed by the Labor and Building Trades Councils to assist the pressmen in devising ways and means of making the boycott more effective, and plans are now under way for a vigorous prosecution of the fight against the circulation of the paper, which will produce the desired results.

Reports coming to the headquarters of the striking men are daily growing more encouraging. They are especially directing their attention to ascertaining the line of business followed by those who take the paper and hope in this way to very materially cut down the circulation.

There is little change in the Chicago end of the controversy.

**A NEW DEPARTURE.**

The Label Section, in addition to the other good work it is doing, started last Saturday night to deliver street lectures on the union label, card and button. This is a new and novel departure in label advertising. A committee of three from the local Label Section drove about in a carriage and stopped at different places in the Mission district and gave short lectures, large and enthusiastic crowds greeted the speakers at the corner of Twenty-first and Mission and on Mission street, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets.

This novel idea will be continued and given a thorough test as to its worth.

**ORPHEUM THEATRE.**

A distinct triumph for Orpheum vaudeville is the temporary acquisition of Ethel Barrymore who vies with Maude Adams as the foremost American actress. She will appear next week at the Orpheum in "The Twelve Pound Look." The Ofedos' Manon Opera Company will be heard next week only in excerpts from various grand operas. The prima donna, Cealia Zawaschi, was for several seasons coloratura soprano with the Chicago Grand Opera Company. The other three members of the company are singers of recognized ability. Owen Clark, "The Master Magician," will exhibit his extraordinary skill as a conjurer. Fred Gray and Nellie Graham will present next week only a pot-pourri of comedy and music entitled "The Musical Bell Boy." Miss Graham, who is an accomplished instrumentalist, is credited with performing on the largest saxophone ever made. Mr. Gray is a droll of the first order and his burlesque of the dance craze is pronounced a choice bit of humor. Frederick Andrews will introduce his Wonder Kettle next week only. It is just a plain ordinary kettle which boils furiously on a huge cake of ice. Andrews removes the kettle from the ice and makes a delicious dish of ice cream which is distributed among the audience. With the same fluid he fries a chop till it is as brittle as glass and then to demonstrate that the liquid is harmless he drinks it. He also sets fire to the ice and performs many other entertaining experiments. McIntyre and Harty, "The Sugar Plum Girlie and the Marshmallow Boy," will return for next week only, which will be the last of Williams and Warner, and Owen McGivney in his protean success, "Bill Sikes."

THE HOME OF THE UNION STAMP

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THE BIG CLOTHIERS  
**For MEN and BOYS**

1015 MARKET STREET near SIXTH

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**UNION MADE**



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EQUIPMENT, BALLOT BOXES  
AND GAVELS

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## San Francisco Labor Council

### Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held September 27, 1912.

Meeting called to order at 8:10 p. m., President McLaughlin in the chair.

**Roll Call of Officers**—Secretary Nolan excused; Delegate Gallagher appointed secretary pro tem.

**Reading of Minutes**—Minutes of the previous meeting approved with the correction that Bro. John Hart, international president of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of N. A., made a very interesting address, conveying the fraternal greetings of the organizations of the East, and expressed the hope that the ties that bind the unionists of the land would become stronger.

**Credentials**—Cooks' Helpers—Matt Williams, additional delegate. Alaska Fishermen—Mark Flynn. Brass and Chandelier Workers—Jas. W. Shea, vice J. Johnson. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed—From Sacramento Printing Pressmen, notification that the Sacramento "Bee" was unfair. From Department of Elections, notifying Council that the required number of signatures necessary for the Carnegie petition had been secured. From secretary of the Grand Parlor of Native Sons, advising Council that the Board of Grand Officers had no power to deal with the unionizing of the "Grizzly Bear" magazine. From Harbor Commissioners, acknowledging receipt of notification that the Crowley Launch Company was unfair. From the Ettor and Giovannitti Defense League, Lawrence, Mass., receipt for \$420. From Cigar Makers' Union, inclosing donation for Web Pressmen No. 4. From Web Pressmen, acknowledging receipt of donations. From Carpenters No. 483, advising Council that delegates had been instructed to attend more regularly. Telegram from Matt Comerford, president of Steam Engineers' International Union, concurring in Council's wishes regarding benefits for members of the Marine Gasoline Engineers. From Carpenters No. 483, inquiring why "Examiner" reporter was allowed at Council's sessions.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Building Trades Council, complaining that Del Monte Dairy had awarded a contract to an unfair contractor. From A. F. of L., notification to unseat Electrical Workers No. 151, or that charter would be revoked. Secretary read telegram of protest to President Gompers on this matter, and his action in wiring to President Gompers was approved. From Horseshoers' Union, request for a boycott on the firm of Bert Norrington, located on Point Lobos avenue. From Central Labor Council of Oakland, requesting assistance in the matter of unionizing the S. F. Bridge Co. From the Moving Picture Operators' Union, request for a boycott on the Electric Theatre, Church and Market. From Carpenters No. 483, protesting against the issuance of charter to Saw Filers' Union.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From A. E. Cowell, representing Irrigation Association, requesting approval of Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 3, in regard to bonds of irrigation districts. From Delegate Gallagher (Photo-Engravers), requesting Council to consider certain amendments to city charter and advising Council thereon.

A communication from Bro. C. H. Parker, asking to be excused from meetings for two weeks. On motion the request was granted.

Communication from W. H. Umy, treasurer of Labor Day committee, advising Council that he would need \$300 more to pay bills. On motion a check for \$150 in favor of Bro. Umy was ordered drawn.

Resolution submitted by Cloak Makers' Union, relative to trouble of timber workers in the city

of Grabaw, La., were on motion concurred in. (See resolutions printed in "Labor Clarion.")

**Reports of Unions**—Marine Gasoline Engineers—Are making progress; well satisfied with present condition of their strike; thank unions for assistance. Steam Fitters No. 509—Reported Cyclops Ice Machine Shops unfair, and requested secretary's assistance in straightening matter out; Bartenders—Hope for a greater demand for their card and button. Bakers—Reported the Occidental and Quality Bakeries on Haight street, still unfair. Cracker Bakers—Business good; have made donation to Web Pressmen. Web Pressmen—Are making progress; thank affiliated unions for assistance; hope for good news from Chicago. Hackmen—Godeau & Co. still unfair; request a demand for their card. Butchers—Have called a special meeting to vote on re-affiliation with international. Grocery Clerks—Ask that unionists demand their button, and keep out of stores that are open Sundays. Machinists No. 68—Are organizing automobile repairers and meeting with success.

**Executive Committee**—Reported that Bro. Dominic Kane had been absent three successive meetings without being excused, and in accordance with the law his seat was declared vacant; concurred in. On the request of Shoe Clerks' Union for a boycott on the firm of Sommer & Kaufman, the matter was referred to the secretary to report back to committee; concurred in. Recommended that the Council donate the sum of \$100 to the League for Home Rule in Taxation; concurred in. Reported progress in the matter of Cooks' Union for a boycott on the Grand View Hotel. Committee recommended that the Council adopt the following ruling and advise all Councils of its adoption:

"That when a departmental Council has under consideration an application to declare an employer unfair, and it is apparent that unions not affiliated with such Departmental Council might become involved, it shall be the duty of such Council to advise with the representatives of such unaffiliated bodies, in order that when a boycott is declared it will have full effect; failing to so notify or consult as above advised, Councils must attach to themselves in such cases the responsibility for failure of unions not consulted to comply with requests to withdraw their men."

Moved that the recommendation be concurred in. Delegate Furuseth moved as an amendment, "Provided that hereafter it shall be understood that a boycott shall mean a sympathetic strike." Amendment adopted.

After some discussion the previous question was called for and put on the above motions, and the recommendation of the committee was adopted as amended.

**Special Order of Business**—The election of delegate to the A. F. of L. convention was proceeded with. Delegate O. Frederickson was placed in nomination. Nominations were declared closed and the chair appointed the following as judge and tellers: Bro. M. J. McGuire, judge; Bros. Bell and Beaver as tellers. They announced the result of the election as follows: 194 votes cast; Delegate Scharrenberg, 113 votes and Delegate Frederickson, 77 votes; 4 votes thrown out. The chair declared Bro. Scharrenberg duly elected to represent this Council at the convention of the A. F. of L.

**Unfinished Business**—On motion the delegates to the convention of the State Federation of Labor were allowed \$100 each for expenses.

Delegate T. A. Reardon was appointed to represent this Council in the Recreation League, vice Theo. Johnson resigned.

**Organizing Committee**—Recommended the issuing of a charter to the Saw Filers' Union, defining certain jurisdictional lines as follows:

"All filing, hammering, brazing and repairing of saws and adjustment of saw arbors, and all knife grinding for planers in saw shops or saw mills, and all saw filers doing outside work for

## MATTIE M. BARKLEY

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Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon.

MATINEE EVERY DAY.

INCOMPARABLE VAUDEVILLE.

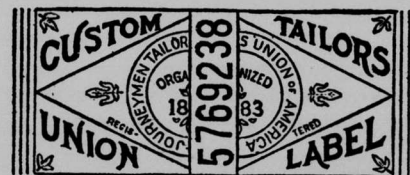
## ETHEL BARRYMORE

In J. M. Barrie's One Act Play, "THE TWELVE POUND LOOK"; OFEDOS MANON OPERA CO.; OWEN CLARK, The Master Magician; GRAY & GRAHAM, in "The Musical Bell Boy"; FRED K ANDREWS' WONDER KETTLE; MCINTYRE & HARTY (Return for One Week Only); WILLIAMS & WARNER; NEW DAYLIGHT MOTION PICTURES. Last Week—OWEN MCGIVENEY, in His Protean Success, "Bill Sikes."

Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00. Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25, 50c.

PHONES DOUGLAS 70, HOME C 1570.

## WHEN ORDERING CUSTOM-MADE TAILORING



Demand of your Merchant Tailor That this Label be Sewed In. It is a Guarantee That They are Strictly Custom Made.

The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

## CAN'T BUST 'EM

OVERALLS & PANTS

UNION MADE

## ARGONAUT SHIRTS



wholesale or retail firms, with the understanding that saw filers claim no jurisdiction over work now being done by millmen in mills or box makers and sawyers in box factories."

A lengthy discussion was had on this recommendation; a motion to concur was lost.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

**Receipts**—Total receipts, \$135. **Expenses**—Total expenses, \$522.50.

The Council adjourned at 11:35 p. m.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Fraternally yours,

ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary pro tem.

### RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, On Sunday evening, July 7, 1912, in the city of Grabaw, State of Louisiana, a public meeting, in a public road, was being held under the auspices of the Brotherhood of Timber Workers, said meeting was fired on by thugs concealed in the office of the Galloway Lumber Company, and

Whereas, As a result of this assault instigated by the lumber combine upon an innocent assemblage two union men lost their lives and others were seriously wounded, and

Whereas, The principal speaker of said meeting, A. L. Emerson, president and active spirit of the Brotherhood of Timber Workers, along with other members of the Brotherhood, were arrested, thrown into jail, charged with murder, the master class using their newly-found weapon. "Accessory before the act," it is alleged that Emerson and his comrades used language at previous meetings that incited the murderous assault upon the public assemblage of July 7th, and

Whereas, At the time of the arrest, to save their face, the lickspittles of the law arrested two of the employers who were actually guilty, inasmuch as the murderous thugs were their property and in their offices at the time of the shooting, yet in the wisdom of the grand jury these two employers were turned loose and Emerson and other members of the Brotherhood of Timber Workers were indicted, and

Whereas, The Timber Workers of Louisiana have been and are putting up a brave fight against intolerable conditions, in the wisdom of the greedy employers, no crime, no act ever so vile is too dastardly for big or would-be big business to use in order to maintain their entrenched and growing industrial and political power, and

Whereas, We are forced to view with alarm this menace of "Accessory before the act," even though this charge should not result in ultimate conviction, nevertheless the detention in prison cells of the militant spirits in the labor movement for months and mayhap years is, in itself, sufficient warrant for us to thunder our protests so that the capitalist class will know that we understand their motive.

Resolved, That the Cloak Makers' Union, Local No. 8 of San Francisco, considering this latest attack upon organized labor, upon public assemblage, upon free speech, upon the invasion of the rights of workers as workers, goes on record as denouncing the acts of the lumber barons in the State of Louisiana and their lick-spittle public officials; be it further

Resolved, That we declare our utmost confidence in the imprisoned workers.

### SPREADING OUT.

From a conference of the three factors of the laundry industry in San Francisco five years ago upon the cause of a general depression in business, step by step the Anti-Japanese movement has grown, spreading from San Francisco to the other Bay cities and the Peninsula, then to the interior, until the crusade has become State-wide.

Unlike most similar movements the Leagues have built themselves upon permanent foundations carefully considering every step but progressing rapidly by constant and consistent effort and perseverance. Composed of both workers and employers whose determination to combat a common enemy and preserve both business and employment were much stronger than their differences upon the less important subjects, the Leagues have assumed an industrial and economic position unusual in the extreme but eminently successful; and now after months of conference and preparation a permanent central organization including all the Anti-Japanese Leagues of the State has been formed.

The general body will be known as the "Associated Anti-Japanese Leagues of California." Headquarters have been established in San Francisco and the following officers elected: President, H. F. McMahon, San Francisco; Vice President, L. S. Redding, San Jose; Secretary, R. C. Hurst, San Francisco; Treasurer, W. G. Sinclair, Oakland.

The general purpose of the new association is to promote the movement against Japanese occupation and industry and the organization of Leagues in communities suffering from Japanese competition where no organized remedial effort is being made.

At the next session of the Legislature the State association will work for the passage of an Alien Land Law similar to those now in force in Idaho, Illinois, Kentucky, Minnesota, Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas and Washington, prohibiting aliens ineligible to citizenship from owning or acquiring land in the State.

### A NEW RULING.

In the future the levying of a boycott will mean the calling of a sympathetic strike.

This was the action taken by the Labor Council last Friday night when it adopted the recommendation of the executive committee, with a proviso submitted by Andrew Furuseth.

The recommendation of the executive committee was as follows: "That when a departmental council has under consideration an application to declare an employer unfair, and it is apparent that unions not affiliated with such departmental councils might become involved, it shall be the duty of such council to advise with the representatives of such unaffiliated bodies in order that when a boycott is declared it will have full effect. Failing to so notify or consult as above, councils must attach to themselves in such cases the responsibility for the failure of unions not consulted to comply with requests to withdraw their men."

The amendment suggested by Andrew Furuseth was: "Provided that it shall hereafter be understood that a boycott shall mean a sympathetic strike."

After considerable discussion pro and con, the recommendation of the executive committee and the amendment offered by Andrew Furuseth were adopted.

### WHOSE SONS FIGHT BATTLES OF NATION?

There is more war talk in the newspapers. All right, let's have war. But whose son shall be shot? Capitalists want war. Politicians declare war. Preachers pray for victories in war, but workingmen fight in war.

If war is good enough to vote for, to pray for, it is good enough to go to—up close where the bayonets gleam, swords flash, cannons roar, rifles crash, flesh rips, blood spurts, bones snap, brains are dashed out—up close where men sweat, freeze, starve, kill, scream, pray, curse, go mad and die—up close where betrayed men and boys are pounded into a red mush by iron missiles and iron-shod hoofs of galloping horses and the steel-rimmed wheels of rushing artillery. —Seattle "Star."



## The German Savings and Loan Society

(The German Bank)  
Savings Incorporated 1868 Commercial  
526 California Street, San Francisco, Cal.  
Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco.

The following Branches for Receipt and Payment of Deposits Only:

Mission Branch, 2572 Mission St., Between 21st and 22d; Richmond District Branch, 601 Clement St., Cor. 7th Ave.; Haight Street Branch, 1456 Haight St., near Masonic Ave.

June 29, 1912:

Assets .....	\$51,140,101.75
Capital actually paid up in Cash....	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	1,656,403.80
Employees' Pension Fund .....	140,109.60
Number of Depositors .....	56,609

Office Hours: 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M and Saturday evenings from 6:30 o'clock P. M. to 4 o'clock P. M., for receipt of deposits only.

There are two kinds of whiskey

**Old Gilt Edge Whiskey**

And -- well, what's the use?

Rye

Bourbon



SEE that the Bartender who waits on you wears one of these Buttons. Color: Oct. Orange on Red.

## Summerfield & Haines

UNION-MADE CLOTHING

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Save tin foil wrappers with labels attached for silverware and picture premiums. Office, 26 Mint Ave., San Francisco.

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# Allied Printing Trades Council

787 MARKET STREET, ROOMS 219-220.

JOHN W. HOGAN, Secretary.



OCTOBER, 1912

## LIST OF UNION OFFICES.

\*Linotype Machines.  
†Monotype Machines.  
‡Simplex Machines.

(2)	Abbott, F. H.	545-547	Mission
(52)	Alexander, H. M. Printing Co.	143	Second
(116)	Althof & Bahls	330	Jackson
(37)	Altwater Printing Co.	2565	Mission
(104)	Arnberger & Metzler	215	Leidesdorff
(126)	Ashbury Heights Advance	1672	Haight
(211)	Associated Ptg. & Supply Co.	711	Sansome
(48)	Baldwin & McKay	166	Valencia
(185)	Banister & Oster	516	Mission
(7)	Barry, Jas. H. Co.	1122-1124	Mission
(16)	Bartow & Co.	516	Mission
(82)	Baumann Printing Co.	120	Church
(73)	Belcher & Phillips	509-511	Howard
(14)	Ben Franklin Press	138	Second
(139)	Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian	340	Sansome
(65)	Blair-Murdoch Co.	68	Fremont
(99)	*Bolte & Braden	50	Main
(196)	Borgel & Downie	718	Mission
(69)	Brown, Marcus	346	Sansome
(93)	Brown & Power Stationery Co.	327	California
(3)	*Brunst, Walter N. Co.	880	Mission
(4)	Buckley & Curtin	739	Market
(8)	*Bulletin	767	Market
(220)	Calendar Printing Co.	16	Twenty-ninth
(121)	*California Demokrat	51	Third
(176)	*California Press	340	Sansome
(11)	*Call, The	Third and Market	
(71)	Canessa Printing Co.	635	Montgomery
(90)	*Carlisle, A. & Co.	251-253	Bush
(31)	Chameleone Press	3623	19th
(40)	*Chronicle	Chronicle Building	
(120)	Co-operative Press	2330	Market
(39)	Cottles, C. J.	3358	Twenty-second
(206)	Cottle Printing Co.	3256	Twenty-second
(41)	Coast Seamen's Journal	44-46	East
(142)	*Crockier, H. S. Co.	230-240	Brannan
(25)	*Daily News	340	Ninth
(157)	Davis, H. L. Co.	25	California
(12)	Dettner Press	451	Bush
(179)	*Donaldson & Moir	568	Clay
(46)	Eastman & Co.	220	Kearny
(54)	Elite Printing Co.	897	Valencia
(62)	Eureka Press, Inc.	718	Mission
(102)	Fleming & Co.	24-30	Main
(215)	Fletcher, E. J.	325	Bush
(53)	Foster & Short	342	Howard
(101)	Francis-Valentine Co.	777	Mission
(74)	Frank Printing Co.	1353	Post
(203)	*Franklin Linotype Co.	509	Sansome
(78)	Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co.	309	Battery
(107)	Gallagher, G. C.	311	Battery
(92)	Garrad, Geo. P.	1059	Mission
(75)	Gille Co.	2257	Mission
(56)	*Gilmartin & Co.	Stevenson and Ecker	
(17)	Golden State Printing Co.	42	Second
(140)	Goldwin Printing Co.	1757	Mission
(193)	Gregory, E. L.	245	Drumm
(190)	Griffith, E. B.	540	Valencia
(5)	Guedet Printing Co.	325	Bush
(127)	*Halle, R. H.	261	Bush
(20)	Hancock Bros.	263	Bush
(76)	Hanhart Printing Co.	260	Stevenson
(158)	Hansen Printing Co.	259	Natoma
(19)	*Hicks-Judd Co.	51-65	First
(47)	Hughes, E. C. Co.	147-151	Minna
(150)	*International Printing Co.	330	Jackson
(98)	Janssen Printing Co.	533	Mission
(124)	Janson & Twilley	1272	Folsom
(94)	*Journal of Commerce	51	Third
(21)	Labor Clarion	316	Fourteenth
(111)	Lafontaine, J. R.	243	Minna
(168)	*Lanson & Lauray	534	Jackson
(227)	Lasky, I.	1203	Fillmore
(50)	Latham & Swallow	243	Front
(141)	*La Voce del Popolo	641	Stevenson
(57)	*Leader, The	643	Stevenson
(118)	Levingston, L.	317	Front
(108)	Levison Printing Co.	1540	California
(45)	Liss, H. C.	2305	Mariposa
(123)	*L'Italia Daily News	118	Columbus Ave.
(135)	Lynch, J. T.	3388	Nineteenth
(9)	*Mackey, E. L. & Co.	788	Mission
(23)	Majestic Press	315	Hayes
(175)	Marnell & Co.	77	Fourth
(95)	*Martin Linotype Co.	215	Leidesdorff
(1)	Miller & Miller	619	Washington
(68)	Mitchell & Goodman	362	Clay
(22)	Mitchell, John J.	516	Mission
(58)	Monahan, John	311	Battery
(24)	Morris-Sheridan Co.	343	Front
(117)	Mullany, Geo. & Co.	2107	Howard
(115)	*Myself-Rollins Co.	22	Clay
(96)	McClinton, M. G. & Co.	445	Sacramento
(72)	McCracken Printing Co.	806	Laguna
(80)	McLean, A. A.	218	Ellis
(55)	McNeil Bros.	788	McAllister
(91)	McNeil, John R.	215	Leidesdorff
(105)	*Neal Publishing Co.	66	Fremont
(208)	*Neubarth & Co., J. J.	330	Jackson
(43)	Nevin, C. W.	154	Fifth
(66)	Nobby Printing Co.	582	California
(87)	Nocross, Frank G.	1246	Castro
(149)	North Beach Record	535	Montgomery Ave.
(161)	Occidental Supply Co.	580	Howard
(144)	Organized Labor	1122	Mission
(156)	Pacific Coast Merchant	423	Sacramento
(59)	Pacific Heights Printery	2484	Sacramento
(187)	*Pacific Ptg. Co.	88	First
(81)	*Pernau Publishing Co.	753	Market
(70)	*Phillips & Van Orden	509-511	Howard
(110)	Phillips, Wm.	317	Front
(60)	*Post	727	Market
(109)	Primo Press	67	First
(143)	Progress Printing Co.	228	Sixth
(33)	Reynard Press	72	Second
(64)	Richmond Banner, The	320	Sixth Ave.
(61)	*Recorder, The	643	Stevenson
(26)	Roesch Co., Louis	Fifteenth and Mission	
(218)	Rossi, S. J.	517	Columbus Ave.
(83)	Samuel, Wm.	16	Larkin
(30)	Sanders Printing Co.	443	Pine
(145)	*S. F. Newspaper Union	818	Mission

(84)	*San Rafael Independent	San Rafael, Cal.
(194)	*San Rafael Tocsin	San Rafael, Cal.
(67)	Sausalito News	Sausalito, Cal.
(154)	*Schwabacher-Frey Co.	555-561 Folsom
(152)	South City Printing Co.	South San Francisco
(6)	Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.	509 Sansome
(15)	Simplex System Co.	136 Pine
(125)	*Shanley Co., The	147-151 Minna
(29)	Standard Printing Co.	324 Clay
(178)	Starkweathers, Inc.	343 Front
(27)	Stern Printing Co.	527 Commercial
(88)	Stewart Printing Co.	1264 Market
(49)	Stockwitz Printing Co.	1212 Turk
(10)	*Sunset Publishing House	448-478 Fourth
(28)	*Taylor, Nash & Taylor	412 Mission
(63)	*Telegraph Press	66 Turk
(86)	Ten Bosch Co., The	121 Second
(163)	Union Lithograph Co.	741 Harrison
(177)	United Presbyterian Press	1074 Guerrero
(171)	Upham, Isaac & Co.	330 Jackson
(85)	Upton Bros. & Dalzelle	144-154 Second
(35)	Wale Printing Co.	883 Market
(38)	*West Coast Publishing Co.	30 Sharon
(106)	Wilcox & Co.	320 First
(34)	Williams, Jos.	410 Fourteenth
(44)	*Williams Printing Co.	348A Sansome
(112)	Wolff, Louis A.	64 Elgin Park

## BOOKBINDERS.

(2)	Abbott, F. H.	545-547	Mission
(116)	Althof & Bahls	330	Jackson
(128)	Barry, Edward & Co.	215	Leidesdorff
(92)	Brown & Power	327	California
(142)	Crockier Co., H. S.	230-240	Brannan
(78)	Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co.	309	Battery
(56)	Gilmartin Co.	Ecker and Stevenson	
(233)	Gee & Son, R. S.	523	Clay
(231)	Hauls, A. L. Bindery Co.	509	Sansome
(19)	Hicks-Judd Co.	51-65	First
(47)	Hughes, E. C.	147-151	Minna
(100)	Kitchen, Jno. & Co.	67	First
(108)	Levison Printing Co.	1540	California
(175)	Marnell, William & Co.	77	Fourth
(131)	Malloy, Frank & Co.	251-253	Bush
(130)	McIntyre, Jno. B.	523-531	Clay
(115)	Myself-Rollins Co.	22	Clay
(105)	Neal Publishing Co.	66	Fremont
(81)	Pernau Publishing Co.	751	Market
(110)	Phillips, Wm.	712	Sansome
(154)	Schwabacher-Frey Co.	555-561	Folsom
(200)	Slater, John A.	147-151	Minna
(10)	Sunset Publishing Co.	448-478	Fourth
(28)	Taylor, Nash & Taylor	412	Mission
(232)	Torbet, P.	69	City Hall Ave.
(132)	Thumler & Rutherford	117	Grant Ave.
(163)	Union Lithograph Co.	741	Harrison
(171)	Upham, Isaac & Co.	330	Jackson
(85)	Upton Bros. & Dalzelle	144-154	Second
(133)	Webster, Fred	Ecker and Stevenson	

## LITHOGRAPHERS.

(129)	Britton & Rey	560	Sacramento
(234)	Galloway Litho Co.	511	Howard
(235)	Mitchell Post Card Co.	3363	Army
(236)	Pingree & Traung Co.	Battery and Green	
(26)	Roesch Co., Louis	Fifteenth and Mission	
(163)	Union Lithograph Co.	741	Harrison

## PRESSWORK.

(134)	Independent Press	348A	Sansome
(103)	Lyons, J. F.	330	Jackson

## PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

Bingley, L. B.	571	Mission
Brown, Wm., Engraving Co.	109	New Montgomery
California Photo-Engraving Co.	121	Second
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.	53	Third
Commercial Photo & Eng. Co.	509	Sansome
Congdon Process Engraver	635	Montgomery
(123) Franklin Photo Eng. Co.	118	Columbus Ave.
Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co.	660	Market
San Francisco Photo-Eng. Co.	215	Leidesdorff
Sierra Art and Engraving Co.	343	Front
(10) Sunset Publishing Co.	448-478	Fourth
Western Process Eng. Co.	76	Second

## ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

Hoffschneider Bros.	138	Second
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## MAILERS.

Rightway Mailing Agency	880	Mission
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## WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it:

American Tobacco Company.  
Bekins Van & Storage Company.  
Butterick patterns and publications.  
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.  
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.  
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.  
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.  
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.  
Jellison's Cafe.  
McKenzie Broom Co., 315 Bryant.  
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.  
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.  
San Francisco "Examiner."  
Schmidt Lithograph Company.  
Southern Pacific Company.  
The Crowley Launch and Tugboat Company.  
United Cigar Stores.  
Victoria Cafeterias, 133 Powell and 76 Geary.  
Wreden & Co., 2294 Fillmore.  
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

## TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

The label committee's greatest difficulty lies in securing samples of non-label printing. To stimulate the supply, the committee will inaugurate a contest among the registered apprentices of the Union and will give prizes to the three apprentices who turn in to the officers of the Union, during the period of the contest, the greatest number of pieces of non-label printed matter. The contest will begin Monday, October 7th, and end Monday, December 2nd, and the prizes will be awarded December 5th. The first prize will be one year's subscription to the "Inland Printer," the second prize a 10-inch Star composing stick, and the third prize a 6-inch Star composing stick. While this contest is limited to registered apprentices, the committee is glad at all times to receive from journeymen members of the union samples of non-label matter, and with a membership of over 1000, there is no reason why the committee should not at all times have plenty of material with which to work.

The quarterly meeting of the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society will be held on Sunday, the 13th inst., at the new meeting place, Sonoma Hall, Native Sons' Building, 414 Mason street. At the last meeting W. A. Johns was initiated and applications for membership were received from Otto Berg and F. J. Stanfield.

Ed E. Bessette, one of the best known and most energetic printers in the United States, who left Los Angeles a couple of years ago because he didn't like the "sameness" of the climate, has returned bringing his family and entire household effects and will make this city his future home. He now believes the "sameness" of Los Angeles has "changeableness" of Cleveland beat a mile and is content from this date on to take a chance in the battles for unionism in this city. —Los Angeles "Citizen."

A company of Edison moving picture actors were in Colorado Springs recently taking local views, which included pictures of scenes in and about the Union Printers' Home, for the purpose of illustrating a motion picture story which they are preparing. J. Searle Dawley, general stage director of the Edison company, was with the troupe and he and his company were given the freedom of the buildings and grounds. The illustrated story will be that of a young man suffering from tuberculosis, who leaves his home in New York and goes to the institution in the hope of regaining his health. The beginning of the story is laid in the office of the Brooklyn Eagle, and that part of the picture has been perfected. Many interesting views of the home were taken, and Mr. Dawley has promised Superintendent Deacon that they will result in a beautiful picture. The story will be made as realistic as possible, and in order to make it so a photographic copy of a certificate of admission to the institution has been made by the company, filling in the name of the hero of the story and the date suited to the picture. On the certificate will appear the words "New York No. 6," as that is the union from which he will be admitted, and it is the intention to have this certificate appear full size on the screen. There is, as may be surmised, a love story in connection with the picture, the young man having left a sweetheart in New York, but on being restored to health, returns to her and "lives happily ever after." The illustrated story will on completion be placed in moving picture houses throughout the country.

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Between 23rd and 24th

SAN FRANCISCO



# DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 P. M. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 P. M. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 P. M. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones, Market 56; Home M 1226.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 93 Steuart.  
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 2—Meet alternative Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.  
Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway and Kearny.  
Bakers' Auxiliary (Crackers)—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 1524 Powell.  
Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, 177 Capp.  
Bakers No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.  
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.  
Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 343 Van Ness ave.  
Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 1st Wednesday, St. Helen's Hall, 2089 15th.  
Bartenders No. 41—Meet Mondays, K. of P. Hall, Hermann and Valencia.  
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, secretary.  
Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; headquarters, 177 Capp.  
Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.  
Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.  
Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 2d Wednesday, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.  
Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.  
Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine) No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Boiler Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.  
Boiler Makers No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Germania Hall, 15th and Mission.  
Boiler Makers No. 410—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.  
Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, W. C. Booth, Business Agent, 507 Mission, R. 307.  
Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8:30 P. M., Moseback's Hall.  
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Tiv. Hall, Albion ave., between 16th and 17th.  
Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.  
Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.  
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.  
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.  
Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th.  
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 124 Fulton.  
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 124 Fulton.  
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Fridays, 124 Fulton.  
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.  
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Columbia Hall, 29th and Mission.  
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 124 Fulton. S. T. Dixon, business agent.  
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.  
Cloak Makers No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 925 Golden Gate ave., Jefferson Square Hall.  
Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall; Jake Hyams, secretary, 985 Fulton.  
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 303 Sixth.  
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Thursday nights; headquarters 338 Kearny.  
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.  
Dredgemen, Local 493, 51 Steuart.  
Drug Clerks No. 472—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays at 9 P. M., at 343 Van Ness ave.  
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 124 Fulton.  
Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Flour, Feed and Cereal Workers—E. G. Campbell, 3445 20th.  
Freight Handlers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 316 14th.  
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Gardeners Protective Union No. 13,020—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th, headquarters, 316 14th.  
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Gas and Water Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.  
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Progress Hall, Labor Temple.  
Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 343 Van Ness ave.; office 343 Van Ness ave.  
Hackmen—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Hatters—Jas. McCrickard, secretary, 1154 Market.  
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Horsehoes—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
House Smiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.  
Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 A. M.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.  
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness ave.  
Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Longshore Lumbermen's and Lumber Clerks' Protective Association—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 228 Oak.  
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 228 Oak.  
Mallers—Meet 4th Monday, at Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Marine Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, 91 Steuart.  
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—146 Steuart.  
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.  
Milkers—Meet 1st Tuesdays at 2 p. m. and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at headquarters, 641 California.  
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.  
Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Millmen No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.  
Moving Picture Operators, Local 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.  
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.  
Newspaper Carriers No. 12,831—Meet at 2089 15th, St. Helen's Hall; M. Boehm, secretary, 1115 Pierce.  
Newspaper Solicitors No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. S. Schulberg, 858 14th, secretary.  
Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Pythian Castle, Hermann and Valencia.  
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Paste Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 441 Broadway.  
Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, Pacific Building, 4th and Market.  
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.  
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.  
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.  
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Saturdays, 1254 Market.  
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.  
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, business agent, 557 Clay.  
Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness ave.  
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 124 Fulton.  
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters 343 Van Ness ave.  
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.  
Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 224 Guerrero.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.  
Ship Drillers—Meet 3d Thursday, 114 Dwight.  
Ship Scalers No. 12,881—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Washington Square Hall.  
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.  
Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.  
Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Friday, 177 Capp.  
Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, 228 Oak.  
Stationary Fireman—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.  
Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.  
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.  
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; John McGaha, secretary-treasurer.  
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesdays, in Assembly Hall, Monadnock Building.  
Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 47th ave., Richmond District.  
Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.  
Tailors (Journeymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.  
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.  
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.  
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple; Miss M. Kerrigan, secretary, 290 Fremont.  
Typographical No. 21—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th; headquarters, Rm. 237, Investors' Bldg., 4th and Market. L. Michelson, sec.-treas.  
Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 17th.  
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple; W. F. Dwyer, secretary.  
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, 343 Van Ness ave.  
Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Waiters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 p. m.; other Wednesday evenings; at headquarters, 14 Seventh.  
Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays at headquarters, Pacific Building, 4th and Market.  
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.  
White Rats Actors' Union of America—Meet at 29 Fifth Street, Thursdays, at 11:30; Jos. W. Standish, secretary.  
Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Woman's Union Label League, Local 258—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, secretary-treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth street.

## Notes in Union Life

The following deaths have occurred in trade union circles during the past week: Lars P. Johnson of the ice wagon drivers, Heinrich J. Nieborger of the millmen, Henry W. Stumke of the millmen, Thomas J. Parker of the blacksmiths' helpers, B. P. Desmond of the riggers and stevedores, James P. Cullinan of the glass-blowers, and John H. Padkin of the carpenters.

The Bartenders' Union Monday night granted Business Agent A. Condrotte leave of absence to enable him to attend the session of the State Federation of Labor in San Diego next week. The organization paid \$35 in benefits to the sick, obligated 11 candidates and received applications from six individuals who wished to join.

At the last meeting of the Material Teamsters, Local No. 216, a class of seven candidates was elected to membership and obligated. Delegates Morris and Marshall, who will represent the local in the convention of the Brotherhood of Teamsters next week, left for the convention city Monday evening.

The Bakery Wagon Drivers' Union has elected Ralph Hilderbrand its business agent, vice Carl Hess, resigned. This Union will be addressed Saturday night by Harry Bolton, one of the organizers for the international body.

About three years ago a man named O'Brien, a member of the Boiler Makers' Association, was tried, with two others, for killing a man during a quarrel in San Luis Obispo. O'Brien was adjudged guilty and is in San Quentin, while those who were charged with him were acquitted. A few days ago a man went to the district attorney of the county named and confessed that during the trial of O'Brien he knew that the man who was killed "was armed with a revolver to kill O'Brien on sight," but that that evidence was suppressed. This has been brought to the attention of several lodges of the boiler makers, which will hold a meeting for the purpose of devising means to ascertain if it is possible to secure a new trial for O'Brien on the ground that the confession and other new evidence will show that he was justified in killing.

An effort will be made to bring the annual convention of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters to San Francisco in 1915. To this end the San Francisco delegation to the convention which opens in Indianapolis next Monday left Monday with instructions from their local unions to spare no pains or expense in winning the fight for San Francisco. The delegation consists of Michael Casey, James Wilson, John J. Casey and Joseph Kenneally, of the Brotherhood of Teamsters No. 85, and J. J. Morris and Joseph Marshall of the Building Material Teamsters' Union.

Representatives of Union butchers and meat cutters, bakery and confectionery workers and the culinary crafts met last Tuesday night and organized a local joint executive board for the purpose of looking after the interests of the various crafts affiliated from now until the close of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in 1915.

## Tools for You

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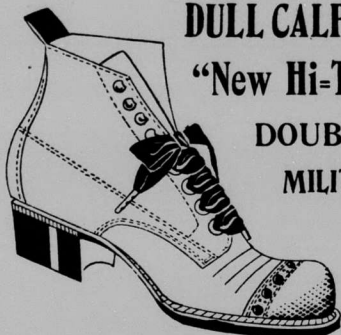
Store Open Saturday  
Evenings Until 10

## PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.

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GREAT VALUES IN MEN'S UNION-STAMPED SHOES

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"New Hi-Toe Shape"

DOUBLE SOLES

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Do you want to buy the HIGHEST QUALITIES in foot-wear at the Lowest Prices? Then come TO US. We will sell you shoes that Look Better, are Better and Wear Better than any shoes you ever bought before.

200 Styles to choose from, for Work or for Dress wear. Every pair Union Stamped. And they are so priced that you Save from 50c. to \$1.50 on EACH PURCHASE.

## Personal and Local

The twenty-eighth annual ball of Lodge No. 68 of the International Association of Machinists will be given in the Auditorium on Saturday evening, October 19th. All are invited and an enjoyable time assured.

P. H. McCarthy has been elected to represent his international as a delegate to the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

A novel method of raising campaign funds will be used by the 28th and 30th branches of the Socialist party on Sunday, October 13th. A steam launch, with a seating capacity of 60, has been chartered by the two branches for an excursion around San Francisco bay and an attempt will be made to combine a good time with the propaganda of Socialism. In the middle of the day the party will picnic at Paradise Cove in Marin County. "The Sunlight," on which the trip will be taken, will leave the foot of Mission street at nine in the morning and will return to this city at five in the afternoon. It is likely that the excursion will have to be repeated in the near future because of the limited seating capacity of the boat.

John Garrigan, mailer apprentice on the "Chronicle," had the misfortune to be seriously injured while driving a wagon which was struck by an automobile. He is at present in the hospital in a dangerous condition, little hope being entertained for his recovery.

Secretary Scharrenberg of the State Federation of Labor left on Wednesday for San Diego to make preliminary arrangements for the convention which convenes in that city on Monday.

Carl Brown, the Labor Knight, spent a few days in the city during the past week exhibiting samples of his newly-discovered mine of paint. He hopes to be able to induce the Panama-Pacific officials to use it for painting the exposition buildings, as it is entirely a California product.

Paul Scharrenberg was elected delegate to the convention of the American Federation of Labor by the San Francisco Labor Council, defeating his opponent, Oscar W. Frederickson, by a vote of 113 to 77.

The Labor Council has made another donation of \$100 to the Home Rule in Taxation League.

Timothy A. Reardon has been appointed to

represent the San Francisco Labor Council in the Recreation League.

The officers of the Grand Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West, in a communication to the Labor Council, express regret that the official organ of the order, "The Grizzly Bear," is published in a non-union shop and assuring the Council that the matter will be considered at the next session of the Grand Parlor.

The American Federation of Labor officials having refused to handle the funds raised by the San Francisco Labor Council for the defense of Ettor and Giovannitti, returning the sum forwarded to them, the Labor Council has sent the money, amounting to \$420, direct to the textile workers at Lawrence, Mass.

C. H. Parker of the law and legislative committee of the Labor Council has been granted a two weeks' leave of absence.

Mrs. Frances E. Noel, who has had charge of the organizing work of the Humane League of San Francisco since its inception, an organization for the purpose of interesting women in voting, was present at the last meeting of the Central Labor Council and sounded a note of warning that the women's eight-hour law is in danger of being repealed by unfriendly interests and urged upon all her hearers to prevail upon the women of the working class to become registered. In San Francisco she found only that about ten per cent of the women of the working class registered, while those of the wealthy were nearly 25 per cent eligible to vote. Owing to the good work of the league the condition is improving.—Los Angeles "Citizen."

Alice Park is now in Arizona helping in the fight of the women of that State for the ballot.

John I. Nolan, secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council, who has been in Milwaukee for the past three weeks, attending the convention of the International Molders' Union, will arrive home on Monday. Those who are returning with Nolan are James E. Dillon, William R. Burton, John O. Walsh and Thomas J. Mooney.

The Waitresses' Union is installed in its new headquarters in room 205, Investors' Building, Fourth and Market streets, where offices will be maintained and future meetings of the organization will be held.

## STATE FEDERATION MEETING.

The annual convention of the California State Federation of Labor, which is scheduled for October 7th at San Diego, promises to be the largest and most interesting gathering in the history of the organization, according to Secretary-Treasurer Paul Scharrenberg.

Nearly every labor organization in California will be represented at the convention, which will consider matters to be presented at the coming session of the State Legislature, as well as plans for the upbuilding of the labor movement of California.

Some of the measures which will be submitted to the convention for endorsement by its executive committee are: A universal eight-hour law for women; the enlargement of the State Bureau of Labor Statistics by adding a sufficient number of deputies and the creation of a legal department, with a view to the better enforcement of all labor laws; the establishment of State labor employment bureaus and the further restriction of private employment bureaus; the curbing of the power of judges to issue injunctions in labor disputes; the remedying of the unemployment evil and giving more attention to the condition of our alien and migratory population; compulsory compensation, together with a State insurance system to indemnify employees against accidental death or injuries; an efficient system for the inspection of weights and measures; improved sanitary conditions in all places of employment; permitting others than taxpayers to serve on juries; a separate ballot for State offices, so that citizens of the State may vote for such offices by depositing their ballots at any election booth in any part of the State in which they happen to be at the time of the election.

John P. McLaughlin, State Labor Commissioner; D. P. Haggerty, a member of San Francisco Machinists' Union, and W. R. Gibson of Carpenters' Union No. 483, are prominently mentioned as successors to D. D. Sullivan, president of the California State Federation, who has announced that he will not be a candidate for reelection to that office.

## PUBLICATIONS FREE.

Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, new publications. (List 13.—September, 1912.)

Bulletin 44—First national mine-safety demonstration, Pittsburgh, Pa., October 30 and 31, 1911, by H. M. Wilson and A. H. Fay. 1912. 75 pp., 8 pls.

Bulletin 47—Notes on mineral wastes, by C. L. Parsons, 1912. 44 pp.

Technical Paper 22—Electrical symbols for mine maps, by H. H. Clark. 1912. 11 pp.

Technical Paper 24—Mine fires, a preliminary study, by G. S. Rice. 1912. 50 pp.

Technical Paper 26—Methods for the determination of the sulphur contents of fuels, especially petroleum products, by I. C. Allen, 1912. 13 pp.

The Bureau of Mines has copies of these publications for free distribution, but can not give more than one copy of the same bulletin to one person. Requests for all papers can not be granted without satisfactory reason. In asking for publications please order them by number and title. Applications should be addressed to the Director of the Bureau of Mines, Washington, D. C.

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